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Notification No. MY-A/52 (50), New Delhi, May 7, 1952.

In pursuance of sub-rule (5) of rule 114 of the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petitions) Rules, 1951, the names of the persons shown in column 1 of the Schedule below who having been nominated as candidates for elections to the Mysore Legislative Assembly from the constituencies specified in the corresponding entries in column 3 thereof and the names of the persons specified in column 2 of the said Schedule who, having acted as election agents of the candidates specified in column 1, have, in accordance with the decision given by the Election Commission under sub-rule (4) of the said rule, failed to lodge the returns of election expenses within the time and in the manner required and have thereby incurred the disqualifications under clause (*c*) of section 7 and section 143 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (XLIII of 1951), are hereby published :—

Schedule.

Name of the Candidate	Name of the Election Agent	Name of Constituency
1	2	3
Janab Ahmed Khan of 149, Cavalry Road, Bangalore.	Janab C. M. Hajee Abdul Rahman	Basavangudi
Janab M. A. H. Siddiqui of 26A, Lalbagh Road, Bangalore-1.	Shri R. S. M. Paul ...	St. John's Hill

P. S. SUBRAMANIAN,
Secretary to the Election Commission.

Notification No. MY-A/52 (51), New Delhi-1, May 7, 1952.

In pursuance of sub-rule (5) of rule 114 of the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petitions) Rules, 1951, the name of the person shown in column 1 of the Schedule below who, having been nominated as a candidate for election to the Mysore Legislative Assembly from the constituency specified in the corresponding entries in column 2 thereof and having appointed himself to be his election agent at the said election, has, in accordance with the decision given by the Election Commission under sub-rule (4) of the said rule, failed to lodge the returns of election expenses within the time required, and has thereby incurred the disqualifications under clause (*c*) of section 7 and section 143 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (XLIII of 1951), is hereby published :—

Schedule.

Name of the Candidate	Name of Constituency
1	2
Sri B. R. Bhagavan of 162, Vani Vilas Road, Visvesvarapuram ...	Basavangudi

P. S. SUBRAMANIAN,
Secretary to the Election Commission.

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at the Government Press, Bangalore

was ordered to be retired from service with effect from 25th August 1952. A sum of Rs. 1,488-15-9 which he had misappropriated by corrupt and illegal means was ordered to be recovered.

Charges of corruption and misconduct were framed against Janab Ismail Sheriff, former Commissioner of Labour. He was ordered to be retired from service.

Sri B. S. Krishnaswamy, Supervisor, Records of Rights Branch, Office of the Superintendent of Land Records in Mysore, who was proved to have exacted bribes in connection with the granting of Tippani copies notwithstanding a chance having been given to him on a previous occasion when he was reinstated after dismissal for proved moral turpitude, was ordered to be compulsorily retired.

The services of Sri Hanume Gowda, formerly working as Fieldman, who was found to have tampered with the official records and fabricated false evidence and further to have abet ed the commission of such offences by Janab Mohamad Issac (private person), were dispensed with.

Janab Mohamed Issac of Ammaladoddi, Channapatna Taluk, who had obtained manure by presenting false applications with intent to make it appear that he had lands, etc., was ordered to reimburse a sum of Rs. 321-12-0.

Sri A. Seshappa, formerly working as Assistant Engineer and Sri C. B. Raghavendrachar, Sub-Overseer, who were found to have allowed the use of materials of quality inferior to tender specification but allowed payment at higher rates causing a wrongful loss of about Rs. 600, were ordered to repay a sum of Rs. 600 in equal shares.

Sri H. P Shamanna, Assistant Engineer and Sri C. G. Seetharam, Sub-Overseer, who caused payment of bill amount without complete execution of certain contract work and who by their default rendered, legal action being taken against the contractor ineffective, are ordered to bear the difference of cost of completion of the work in the proportion of 3:1.

Sri L. Narayana Jois, Executive Engineer, Electrical Division, whose conduct in regard to the unauthorised extension of electric service was objectionable was administered a warning.

Sri C. V. Krishnaswamy, Amildar, was ordered to make good an amount of Rs. 93-7-0 which he had caused to be drawn as pay and Travelling Allowance in the names of bogus peons in order to pay his Jutka Driver and was further ordered to be denied three increments.

Janab P. Abdul Rahiman, Amildar, formely working at Arkalgud, who was found to have committed such acts as misuse of the services of a Government peon, etc., was ordered to make good a sum of Rs. 130 being the wrongful loss caused to Government. It was further ordered that the question of granting his increments, etc. be deferred for a period of one year.

On proof of receiving illegal gratification from persons of Depressed Classes who were granted building materials under the scheme of Amelioration of Depressed Classes, Sri Seshanna, Special Revenue Inspector for Depressed Classes, who was formerly working in Harihar Taluk, was reverted as II Division Clerk on a pay of Rs. 40 and his future increments were ordered to be stopped for a period of three years. It was further ordered that he should not be posted to any executive work.

On charges of extorting illegal gratification from certain villagers of Badesabarapalya and other surrounding villages of Tumkur Taluk, Sri K. R. Lakshmana Rao, Revenue Inspector, Honnudike Circle, Gulur Hobli, Tumkur Taluk, was ordered to be reverted as II Division Clerk with a warning that his increment and his reinstatement as a Revenue Inspector be not considered for a period of two years.

Sri T. L. Narasimha Sastry, the Shanbhogue, who colluded with the Revenue Inspector, referred to above, was ordered to be kept under suspension for a period of three years.

On charges of unauthorised collection of money from an applicant for a certain land, Sri P. Singariah, Revenue Inspector, Allimarnahalli, was ordered to be reverted as II Division Clerk on the minimum pay of Rs. 40 with a severe warning that any recurrence of such delinquency on his part in future would result in his removal from service. It was further ordered that the question of his restoration to the executive line may not be considered at least for a period of three years and that during the said period his conduct be watched.

Sri T. Naranappa, Shanbhogue, Allimarnahalli, who unauthorisedly collected moneys, was ordered to be kept under suspension for a period of three years with a severe warning that repetition of such activities on his part in future, would entail his removal from service. Sri Dyave Gowda, Patel, Allimarnahalli, who was found to have committed a similar offence in collusion with the other two mentioned above, was ordered to be suspended for a period of one year with a severe warning that any future delinquency on his part would result in his removal from the office of Pateli.

On charges of receiving illegal gratification, in the execution of a Destraint Warrant, promising to allow the encroachment of lands and to secure lands, etc., and misappropriating moneys belonging to the Multi-Purpose Co-operative Society, Sri Venkappiah, Revenue Inspector, formerly in charge of Birur Hobli, was reverted as II Division Clerk with a warning that any recurrence of such delinquency on his part in future would cost his appointment.

Sri Marularadhya, Police Daffedar, Saligrama Out Post, Hassan Taluk, who was found to have received illegal gratification from several persons for recommending the issue of Arms Licenses was reverted as II Grade Daffedar on Rs. 35. It was further ordered that his promotion be withheld for a period of one year and that in the meantime, his activities be watched.

On a charge of exacting illegal gratification from an applicant for the grant of subsidy for irrigation wells, Sri Krishnamurthy, Shanbhogue, Soorapally, was ordered to be kept under suspension for a period of six months.

Sri B. Rajagopaliengar, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, formerly working at the Local Fund Dispensary, Kumsi, who was found to have misused the privileges of private practice was cautioned to be more humane, accommodative and reasonable in his dealings with the patients who approach him for relief.

Sri Lakkanna Gowda of Banasandra who had felled Jalari trees unauthorisedly in a Government Forest was ordered to pay a compensation of Rs. 223-13-0 with a severe warning against repetition of such an act.

On charges of misusing the iron quota allotted to Janab Khader Nawaz Khan, Magadi, his quota was cancelled.

A surprise check of a Ration Depot in Thammiah Road, led to the detection of bogus ration cards which were in the possession of a Ration Depot owner and which were being operated upon. The case is being investigated by the Cleveland Town Police.

On the completion of preliminary enquiries, charges are framed against one Assistant Engineer, three Agricultural Inspectors, one Assistant Surgeon (I Class), one Lecturer of a Technical Institute, one Personal Assistant of the Medical Department, one Accounts Officer of the Electrical Department, one Sub-Inspector of Police, one Police Daffedar, one Revenue Inspector and one Clerk of the Revenue Department and three Patels.

(P.N. No. 20—2-5-1952).

Press Note.

Depressed Class Uplift Work.

A meeting of the Harijan Representatives of the Mysore State Legislature and a few prominent leaders of the Depressed Classes was held in the chambers of the Hon'ble Chief Minister on Saturday, 3rd May 1952, between 10·00 a.m. and 12 NOON to discuss the question of the reorganisation of the Depressed Class Uplift work. Questions relating to the allotment of grants, sanction of subventions for the construction of houses, grant of lands for cultivation, acquisition of lands for the formation of village extensions for depressed classes and powers of the Depressed Class officers were discussed. Matters relating to the statutory provisions for the representation of the Depressed Class members were also discussed. It was decided that a committee consisting of about 15 non-official gentlemen be constituted at State level, with the Hon'ble Chief Minister

as the Chairman, to advise Government in regard to the policy to be adopted in matters of Depressed Class uplift work and to review the progress secured from time to time in regard to the amelioration of the condition of the Depressed Classes.

(P.N. No. 21—5-5-1952)

1091

Press Note.

Distress Relief Works in Kolar District.

It has come to the notice of Government that responsible individuals and public bodies have been issuing statements to the Press, criticising Government for lack of appreciation of the distress conditions that prevail in some of the taluks of the Kolar District. Government wish to point out that these statements are not wholly correct and, in some cases, matters are exaggerated to a great extent.

With a view to affording relief to the people affected by adverse seasonal conditions in the several parts of the State by providing labour to the unemployed agricultural classes on works of public utility, the Government of Mysore sanctioned a special grant of Rs. 10 lakhs during the year 1951-52 and sanction was renewed with a grant of Rs. 4 lakhs in the current year's budget for the continuance of the distress relief works that were started last year. Government are prepared to spend more, if need be.

To give immediate and substantial help to the poor and needy, relief works, such as formation of new roads, repairs to the existing wells, sinking and deepening of wells, repairs to gokattes and tanks were undertaken in the Districts of Kolar, Tumkur, and Chitaldrug. Government have spent a sum of Rs. 82,767-7-5 up to end of March 1952, on relief works and subsequently up to 15th April 1952, a sum of Rs. 9,831-7-6 is spent and in all about 41,000 people were engaged in these relief works.

The Hon'ble Ministers for Revenue and Home Affairs toured in the affected parts of Kolar District, and after studying the situation personally, they have given instructions to provide labour to the agricultural classes and open additional Food Depots and Drinking Water Wells wherever necessary. The local officers also have been moving about frequently in the interior parts to give immediate relief at the spot.

Arrangements had been made for supply of fodder from Mandya and Mysore Districts to the affected parts of Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts at a subsidised rate of Rs. 70 per ton against a cost price of Rs. 125 a ton. As the people in the distress areas were unable to purchase hay even at this subsidised rate, the price of hay and ragi-straw was further reduced to Rs. 46-10-8 per ton (*i.e* 0-0-4 per lb.) recently. Extra Food Depots have been opened in distress areas for making available foodgrains. In the case of disabled and poor persons who cannot afford to pay for the foodgrains, arrangements have been made to give cash doles of Rs. 15 per month per adult male or female, and Rs. 5 for a child (below 8 years), and this includes the free gift of 2 seers of food grains to the destitutes. Arrangements have also been made for supplying clothes, shirts, shorts, cheap sarees old and new to the needy and unemployed. The distribution of milk powder and multi-vitamin tablets in these areas to check mal-nutrition is also undertaken.

As it was represented that labour charges hither to allowed for persons employed on relief works were not adequate, the rates of wages have been enhanced from Re. 0-10-0 to Re. 0-12-0 in the case of a male and from Re. 0-8-0 to Re. 0-10-0 in the case of a female, and a boy over twelve years of age. The out-put of earthwork expected which was hitherto fixed at 1½ cubic yards for Re. 0-10-0 is revised and a rate of Re. 0-12-0 is ordered to be paid for ONE cubic yard of earthwork.

In order to lessen the burden on the agriculturists, the collection of dry and wet assessment for the year 1951-52 has been ordered to be suspended, pending submission of regular proposals for remission and suspension of dry assessment, and remission of wet assessment in places where cultivation has suffered and the lands have been left fallow and the yield has been less than Re. 0-4-0.

Government wish to state that every effort is being made to bring relief to the people, who have been hit hard under the distress conditions.

(P.N. No. 22—6-5-1952).

Press Note.

Issue Prices of Food-Grains and the Food Policy.

Certain statements having appeared in the Press recently relating to the recent revision of the issue prices of food-grains and the future food policy in the State announced in the Press Note of 10th April 1952, Government consider that certain clarifications are necessary to remove the doubts and misconceptions to which expressions have been given in the Press.

The Press Note of 10th April 1952 consists of two parts, the first part relating to the revision of the issue prices of food-grains and the second to the revision of food policy. It will be seen that there is no reference in the first part of the Press Note to the resolutions of the Political Conference held at Davangere and therefore the alleged misconception in the minds of the public "that the Davangere resolution empowered the State Government to raise the selling prices of food-grains" could never arise and has no basis whatever. On the other hand, in the same comment appearing in the Press, the increase in the issue prices of food-grains has been justified as being inevitable in the very circumstances of the case. In fact, from the inception of food control in the State, there has been in principle no correlation between the procurement and issue prices of food-grains in the State and therefore to try to indicate any relationship between the two now at this stage would only be to cause confusion.

The statement attributed to Government that urban people were being fed at the cost of rural people does not appear anywhere in the Press Note that has been issued and is therefore without any basis. All that has been said is that any subsidy that is incurred would only benefit about 45 per cent of the total population of the State. In fact, the general policy of uniform issue prices of foodgrains throughout the State for all classes of persons has been maintained and continued even now without any change. The impression therefore that has been created that a distinction is made between one class of persons and another is unfounded.

The price structure of foodgrains has all along been on the principle of making foodgrains available to all classes of consumers at uniform rates by maintaining the normal ratios between their selling prices, the over all deficit being made up from general revenues. There has been no change in this policy even now and it is not therefore correct to say that either producers or any one class of consumers subsidised the other classes.

The statement made in the Press "that there is no control over foodgrains in the rural areas of the State from 1st May 1952" is not correct; only the rules with regard to movement of foodgrains are relaxed. In fact, in a subsequent Press Note dated 30th April 1952, this has been clarified and it has been made clear that relaxation even with regard to the movement of foodgrains is not for purposes of trade but for *bona fide* consumption only. The legal aspect does not arise in view of the fact that the relaxation now permitted is a continuation of the same principle that existed before, with however no quantitative limit. It has to be further noted that the free movement permitted does not entail free trade in foodgrains or removal of price controls and the informal rationing in those areas has also been continued. The impression created therefore that Government have no responsibility of feeding the people in the informally rationed areas is misleading.

The notice dated the 29th April 1952 of the Food Secretary referred to in the Press-statement as a Government notification regarding the surrender of foodgrains based on the Levy System of procurement proposed to be introduced is not a notification in the sense that it has been issued by Government, but is only a timely intimation to the agriculturists in the State. The notification will, of course, have to issue in due course later when the question is finalised after a consideration of all aspects.

Government wish to make it clear that the re-orientation of the food policy has been acclaimed by all sections except for the inconvenience caused by the increase in the issue prices of foodgrains for reasons beyond their control. The principles of service at cost and that General Revenues should not be made liable for the loss of food operations, have been adopted especially in view of the present financial position of the State. Any Government in the position of the present Government had no alternative policy to follow and several other States had also to adopt the same policy as it was otherwise impossible to fill up the big gap consequent on the revision by the Government of India with regard to the subsidy, and also the very large increase in the prices of imported foodgrains. Government had recourse to this only after they were fully convinced that no assistants from the Central Government on this account would be forthcoming and any delay would have meant unbearable strain and burden on the finances of the State.

(P. N. No. 23—6-5-1952.)

1107

Press Note.

Working of the Employment Exchange, Bangalore during April 1952.

The Employment Exchange, No. 3 Lady Curzon Road, Civil Station, Bangalore, registred 1,186 persons during the month of April 1952, of whom 206 were Ex-service personnel, 56 women and 924 others. The number of vacancies reported from the Central Government Departments and State Government Departments was 89 and from Private Employers 34, thus bringing the total to 123.

Three Hundred and sixty-nine persons (100 Ex-service personnel and 269 others) were referred to employers against the reported vacancies.

Seventy-four persons were placed in employment during the month as against 62 in the previous month. Of those placed 36 were Ex-service personnel and 38 others.

The registrations of 160 Ex-service personnel and 749 Civilians lapsed during the month. Five hundred and sixty Ex-service personnel and 3,004 Civilians were on the Live Register of the Exchange at the end of the month for employment assistance. From the inception of the Organisation up to the end of April 1952, 62,994 persons were registered, 22,405 were submitted against reported vacancies and 4,837 were placed in employment.

(P. N. No. 24—7-5-52).

Press Note.

As a measure of relief to the atchkatdars who have suffered on account of failure of wet crops under the atchkats of 29 tanks in Pavagada Taluk, due to scanty rains during the year 1949-50, seasonal remission of half-wet assessment to the extent of Rs. 2,998-7-9 (Rupees two thousand nine hundred and ninety-eight, annas seven and pies nine) is sanctioned for the year 1949-50.

(P. N. No. 25—7-5-1952).

Press Note.

Food Offences during the fortnight, ended 31st March 1952.

I. BANGALORE CORPORATION.

For transport of rationed foodgrains, seven persons were convicted and sentenced to pay fines ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 15.

Two fuel licensees, one of V Division and the other of II Division of the Civil area, were administered warnings for certain irregularities in the issue of fuel.

A Licensee of 9th Division of the City was fined Rs. 200 with a final warning for certain serious irregularities noticed in his shop.

A foodgrain licensee of V Division, Civil area was administered a warning for having unauthorisedly collected money at one anna per slip from Card holders for the issue of ration extension slip. (The amounts were, however, returned to the Card holders subsequently, on detection).

II. MYSORE CITY.

For running unauthorised catering establishments, four persons were convicted and sentenced to suffer Simple Imprisonment till the rising of the Court with fines ranging from Rs. 5 to 100.

For transport of paddy and rice without permits, two persons were convicted and sentenced to Simple Imprisonment till the rising of the Court with fine of Rs. 5 each.

For illegal possession of paddy, a person was convicted and sentenced to Simple Imprisonment till the rising of the Court with fine of Rs. 20 besides confiscation of the property to Government.

For hulling paddy without permit, a person was convicted and sentenced to Simple Imprisonment till the rising of the Court with fine of Rs. 10.

A Depot Manager was fined Rs. 4 for not scrutinising the irregularities in the cheque issued by the licensee.

Five Co-operative Societies, and four Ration Depots were surcharged for heavy shortages.

For certain irregularities noticed in a Depot, the Manager fined Rs. 3 and two menials Re. 1 each.

Two Assistant Fuel Inspectors were fined Rs. 2 and Rs. 5 for not visiting the Depots in their jurisdiction.

(P. N. No. 26—7-5-1952).

1133

Press Note.

The attention of all persons, who stood as candidates at the recent General Elections in the State and who have been disqualified by the Election Commission under Clause (c) of Section 7 and Section 143 of the Representation of the People Act for membership of Parliament or of a State Legislature and for voting at any election, on account of failure to lodge their return of election expenses within the time and in the manner required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules thereunder, is invited to sub-rule (6) of Rule 114 of the Representation of the People (Conduct of Election and Election Petitions) Rules, 1951.

This sub-rule provides that any candidate who has been disqualified may, within 15 days from the date of the publication of his name in the Official Gazette, submit a representation in writing to the Election Commission for the removal of the disqualification with an explanation as to why default has been made in making the return of election expenses, and shall at the same time send a copy thereof to the Returning Officer. Along with such copy, he should also submit, if he has not already done so, a return of election expenses to the Returning Officer in the manner required by the Act and the rules thereunder.

(P. N. No. 27—7-5-1952).

Press Note.

Formation of Rifle Clubs.

The question of allowing private persons or bodies to form Rifle Clubs for the purpose of imparting and training in the handling and use of Fire-Arms has been considered by Government, and consistent with the policy of the Government of India in this behalf, it has been decided to encourage the formation of Rifle Clubs in the Mysore State and to extend all reasonable facilities that may be required by them. Persons or bodies desirous of forming such clubs may obtain, from the Inspector-General of Police or the District Magistrate having jurisdiction, information regarding the facilities that will be available to them and send to that officer their applications for the grant of necessary licenses under the Indian Arms Act and Rules and for such assistance as may be required by them in this connection.

As Rifle Clubs will have a great part to play in the future development of our nation, it is hoped that public spirited persons will enthusiastically come forward and take advantage of the facilities offered to members of the Rifle Clubs.

(P.N. No. 28—7-5-1952).

Press Note.

Food Offences for the fortnight ended 15th April 1952.

I. BANGALORE CORPORATION.

Twelve persons were convicted and sentenced to pay fines ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 25 for unauthorised transport of rationed foodgrains.

For issuing short measures, a fuel licensee of V Division, Civil Area, two Food licensees of IV Division, Bangalore City and another licensee of VI Division were warned and two of them were fined Rs. 10 and Rs. 25, respectively.

II. MYSORE CITY.

For illegal possession of puri and paddy, two persons were convicted and sentenced to simple imprisonment till the rising of the court with fine of Rs. 3 and Rs. 10 and in default to undergo simple imprisonment for two and seven days, respectively.

For running hotels without license, three persons were convicted and sentenced to suffer simple imprisonment till the rising of the court with fines ranging from Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 and in default to undergo fifteen days' simple imprisonment in respect of the 1st accused.

For hulling paddy without permits, three persons were convicted and sentenced to simple imprisonment till the rising of the court with fines ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 and in default to undergo simple imprisonment for three Days in respect of the 1st accused.

Two Depot managers were fined Rs, 2 each for not having submitted the required statements in time.

A depot manager was fined Rs. 2 for having received an improper cheque issued by a licensee without scrutiny.

Three ration depot owners including one Co-operative Society were fined amounts ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 for allowing cheques issued by them for the commodities supplied to them being dishonoured for want of sufficient funds at their credit in the Bank.

Two depot managers were fied Rs. 5 each, for irregularities notified in the accounts.

(P.N. 29—8-5-52.)

1206

Press Note.

Constitution of the State Transport Authority and the Regional Transport Authorities.

Under the Mysore Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic Act, 1944, and the Mysore Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic Rules, 1945, the Government of Mysore had constituted the Mysore Traffic Board, as the Central Transport Authority for the State. This Board was exercising the functions assigned under the Act and Rules having due regard to the opinions of District Traffic Advisory Committees which were presided over by the respective District Magistrates of the Districts. With effect from 1st April 1951, the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 (Central Act IV of 1939), has been made applicable to Mysore among other part 'B' States. This Act contemplates the constitution of a State Transport Authority (the Central Organisation) and Regional Transport Authorities for regions not less than a District in extent. Accordingly, the Government of Mysore have taken action to constitute a State Transport Authority and 9 (nine) Regional Transport Authorities. Each of the Regional Transport Authorities will have jurisdiction over the Revenue District concerned.

The functions of the State and Regional Transport Authorities, under the Act, are briefly as under :—

The State Transport Authority shall exercise and discharge throughout the State the following powers and functions *viz.* :—

(*a*) to co-ordinate and regulate the activities and policies of the Regional Transport Authorities of the State ;

(*b*) to perform the duties of a Regional Transport Authority, if it thinks fit or if so required by a Regional Transport Authority to perform those duties in respect of any route common to two or more regions ;

(*c*) to settle all disputes and decide all matters on which differences of opinion arise between Regional Transport Authorities, etc.

The powers and functions of a Regional Transport Authority within a District are :—

(*a*) to limit the number of Stage Carriages for which stage carriage Permits may be granted in the region ;

(*b*) to issue a Stage Carriage Permit in respect of a particular Stage Carriage or a particular service of Stage Carriages ;

(*c*) to ragulate timings of arrival or departure of Stage Carriages ;

(*d*) to attach to a Stage Carriage Permit any prescribed condition or conditions that it deems fit to impose under the Act ;

(*e*) to limit the number of Contract Carriages in the region and issue permits thereto ;

(*f*) to fix the fares in respect of Motor Cabs ;

(*g*) to require that every Motor Cab shall carry a copy of the fare table ;

(*h*) to require that a Motor Cab shall be fitted with a taxi meter ;

(*i*) to limit the number of Transport Vehicles for which Public Carrier Permits may be granted in the region or in any specified area, to attach to a Public Carrier Permit suitable conditions under the Act and to issue permits thereto ;

(*j*) to grant a Private Carrier Permit in accordance with the provisions of the Act, etc.

It will be seen that the Reeional Transport Authorities exercise practically all the powers exercised till now by the Traffic Board.

Therefore, in future, no applications for permits need be presented directly to the State Transport Authority or to Government. Such applications have, in the first instance, to be presented to the Regional Transport Authorities concerned.

Rules under the Motor Vehicles Act are being framed. Under these rules Government will be the appellate authority.

(P.N. No. 30—9-5-52)

B. N. SRI SATHYAN,
1107 *Principal Information Officer.*

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

KOLAR FOREST DIVISION.

Brief Tender Notification dated 1st May 1952.

Sealed tenders are hereby invited for the right of cutting and removal of fuel trees for fuel or charcoal as the case may be in the undermentioned fuel coupes of the following State forests of Kolar District for the year 1952-53, *i.e.*, up to end of 31st March 1953, from the date of acceptance by the District Forest Officer, Kolar District, Kolar, or the Chief Conservator of Forests in Mysore, Bangalore, as the case may be.

Tenders will be received up to 4 P.M. on the 23rd May 1952 by the District Forest Officer, Kolar.

Tenders must be superscribed as "Tenders for fuel coupes" and must be addressed to the District Forest Officer, Kolar District, Kolar, in sealed covers.

Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 50 in currency notes. The deposits of unsuccessfull tenderers will be returned.

The address of each tenderer should be given in full and each tenderer must clearly specify the rate at which he is prepared to purchase the coupes on acreage basis.

Each tenderer is expected to see the coupes and satisfy himself about the fuel stock before he puts in his tender.

The successfull tenderers, within fifteen days of the intimation of acceptance of their tenders, will execute the usual agreement on a stamped paper of proper value with a security deposit of Rs. 50 for each coupe purchased by them on payment of the full value of the coupes together with usual cesses thereon.

No extension of time to work out any unworked or partly worked coupes will be granted beyond 31st March 1953 under any circumstances and all such coupes along with all the materials remaining unremoved will lapse to Government.